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an antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies.
ANTECEDENT. *adj.* [antecedens, Lat.]
 1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.
 To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any antecedent sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South*.
 2. It has to be before the thing which is supposed to follow.
 No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be antecedent to merit.
 Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley*.
ANTECEDENT. *n. f.* [antecedens, Lat.]
 1. That which goes before.
 A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South*.
 2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the man who comes hither.
 3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.
 Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is called the consequent. *Watts's Logic*.
ANTICIPATE. *adv.* [from antecedent.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.
 We consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South*.
ANTECESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*
ANTECHAMBER. *n. f.* [from ante before, and chamber.] It is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.
 The empress has the antichambers paid.
 And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
 His antichamber, and room of audience, are little square chambers waincoted.
ANTECURSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*
TO ANTEDATE. *v. a.* [from ante and *do*, datum, Lat.]
 1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.
 Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,
 To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?
 Wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow,
 Or say, that now
 We are not just those persons, which we were? *Donne*.
 By reading, a man does, as it were, antedate his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier's Essays*.
 2. To take something before the proper time.
 Our joys below it can improve, *Pope's St. Cecilia*.
 And antedate the bliss above.
ANTEDILUVIAN. *adj.* [from ante before, and diluvium a deluge.]
 1. Existing before the deluge.
 During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the antediluvian earth were totally dissolved. *Woodv. Nat. History*.
 2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.
 The text intends only the line of Seth, condescendable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii. c. 4.
ANTEDILUVIAN. *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.
 We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley's Sermons*.
ANTELOPE. *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.
 The antelope, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Fairy Queen*.
ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from ante, before, and meridian, noon.] Before noon.
ANTEMETICK. *adj.* [ante, against, and *meteo*, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMUNDANE. *adj.* [ante, before, and mundus, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.
ANTENUMBER. *n. f.* [from ante and number.] The number that precedes another.
 Whatever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 106.
ANTEPAST. *n. f.* [from ante, before, and pastum, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.
 Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appe-

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tes, it might be reasonable, by frequent antepasts, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety*.
ANTEPENULT. *n. f.* [ante penultima, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.
ANTEPILEPTICK. *adj.* [ante and epileptus.] A medicine against convulsions.
 That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral antipileptical, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.
TO ANTEPONE. *v. a.* [antepono, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*
ANTEPREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [ante predicaamentum, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logic, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.
ANTERIORITY. *n. f.* [from anterior.] Priority; the state of being before either in time or situation.
ANTERIOUR. *adj.* [anterior, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.
 If that be the anterior or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends anterior, which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
ANTES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANESTOMACH. *n. f.* [from ante, before, and stomach.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.
 In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray*.
ANTHELMINTHICK. *adj.* [ante, against, and *helminx*, a worm.] That which kills worms.
 Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
ANTHEM. *n. f.* [ante, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.
 God Moses first, then David did inspire,
 To compose anthems for his heavenly quire. *Denham*.
 There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and anthems. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 405.
ANTHOLOGY. *n. f.* [ante, a flower, and *logos*, to gather.]
 1. A collection of flowers.
 2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
 3. A collection of poems.
ANTHONY'S FIRE. *n. f.* A kind of erysipelas.
ANTHRAX. *n. f.* [ante, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains. *Quincy*.
ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [from anthropos, man, and *logos*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.
ANTHROPOPATHY. *n. f.* [from anthropos, man, and *pathos*, passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.
ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [from anthropos, a man, and *phago*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.
 The cannibals that each other eat,
 The anthropophagi, and men whose heads
 Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakespeare. Othello*.
ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.
 Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an anthropophagian unto thee: knock, I say. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*.
ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [from anthropos, a man, and *phago*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.
 Upon slender foundations was raised the anthropophagy of Diomedes his hordes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 6.
ANTHROPOPHHY. *n. f.* [from anthropos, man, and *physis*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHYPOPTICK. *adj.* [from anty, against, and *ptosis*, sleep.] That which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.
ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK. *adj.* [from anty, against, and *hypochondria*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.
ANTHYPOPHORA. *n. f.* [from anty, against, and *phora*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illustration, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetoric*.
ANTHYSTERIC. *adj.* [from anty, against, and *stere*.] Good against hystericks.
ANTY. [ante.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies contrary to; as, *antimnarchical*, opposite to monarchy.
ANTYCID. *adj.* [from anty, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline.
 Oils are antacids, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
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ANTICHACHETICK. *adj.* [from anty, against, and *chachet*, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.
ANTICHAMBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.
ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from anty, against, and *christian*.] Opposite to christianity.
 That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make antichristian, and so deprive them of heaven. *South*.
ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [from antichristian.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.
 Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of antichristianism? *Decay of Piety*.
ANTICHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [from antichristian.] Contrariety to christianity.
ANTYCHRONISM. *n. f.* [anty, against, and *chronos*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.
TO ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [anticipate, Lat.]
 1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after.
 God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.
 2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.
 I find I have anticipated already, and taken up from *Boccace*, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryd. Fab.*
 3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.
 The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but anticipates the life of the damned, and anticipate the desolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.
 Why should we
 Anticipate our sorrows? 'tis like those
 That die for fear of death. *Denham's Sephy*.
 4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.
 Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
 The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
 Unless the deed go with it.
 I am so far from pretending to instruct the profession, or anticipating their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 If our Apostle had maintained such an anticipating principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley's Sermons*.
ANTICIPATION. *n. f.* [from anticipate.]
 1. The act of taking up something before its time.
 The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid anticipation, and our neglect of it. *Hilder on Time*.
 2. Foretaste.
 It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by anticipation.
 If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of anticipation and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
 3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.
 The east and west, the north and south, have the same anticipation concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillington*.
 What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity?
ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from antiquus, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.
 What! dares the slave
 Come hither cover'd with an antick face,
 And leer and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakespeare. Rom. & Jul.*
 Of all our antick lights, and pageantry,
 Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden*.
 The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 179.
ANTICK. *n. f.*
 1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation: a buffoon.
 Within the hollow crown,
 That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
 Keeps death his court; and there the antick fits,
 Scoffing his state. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
 If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
 Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
 Were he the veriest antick in the world. *Shakespeare. Tam. Shr.*
 2. Odd appearance.
 A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
 Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

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For ev'n at first reflection the epies
 Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities,
 As the retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Sir J. Davies*.
TO ANTICK. *v. a.* [from antick.] To make anticks.
 Mine own tongue
 Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
 Antick'd us all. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra*.
ANTICKLY. *adv.* [from antick.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, or wild gesticulations.
 Scrambling, outcraging, fashion-mongring boys,
 That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
 Go antickly, and shew an outward hideousness,
 And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing*.
ANTICLIMAX. *n. f.* [from anti and *climax*.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.
 A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an anticlimax. *Addison's Writing Examiner*.
 This distich is frequently mentioned as an example.
 Next comes Dalhousie the great god of war,
 Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.
ANTICONVULSIVE. *adj.* [from anti, against, and convulsive.] Good against convulsions.
 Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as anticonvulsive medicines. *Floyer*.
ANTIGOR. *n. f.* [from anti, against, and *gor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *antigor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*
ANTICOURTIER. *n. f.* [from anti, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from antidote.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.
 That bezoar is antidotal, we shall not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
ANTIDOTE. *n. f.* [ante, antidote, Lat.] a thing given in opposition to something else.
 A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy*.
 Trust not the physician,
 His antidotes are poison, and he slays
 More than you rob. *Shakespeare. Timon*.
 What fool would believe that antidote delivered by Pierus against the sting of a scorpion; to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 7.
 Poison will work against the stars: beware;
 For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden jun. Jew. Sat.*
ANTIDYSENTERICK. *adj.* [from anti, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.
ANTIFEBRILE. *adj.* [from anti, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.
 Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer*.
ANTILOGARITHM. *n. f.* [from anti, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a fine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers*.
ANTYLOGY. *n. f.* [ante, against, and *logos*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Dict.*
ANTYLOQUIST. *n. f.* [from anty, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradicter. *Dict.*
ANTIMONARCHICAL. *adj.* [from anti, against, and *monarchia*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.
 When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 47.
ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from antimonarchical.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.
ANTIMONY. *adj.* [from antimony.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.
 They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes. *Grevio*.
 Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art,
 Their force to wine through ages should impart;
 This dissipation, this profuse expence,
 Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense. *Blackmore on the Creation*.
ANTIMONY. *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *stibium*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimoon*.]
 Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossil glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly those